

# THE JUNK BOX

Volume No. I, Issue #4

October, 1966

The Official Publication of the Michigan Token & Medal Society

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be able to write to you at this time, via the President's column.

Would you believe that the Michigan Token & Medal Society will soon be one year old? Time certainly does fly!

Our Society, at the time of this printing, boasts 203 paid members. This is marvelous growth for a group less than one year old; but let us not be satisfied by "holding our own". Let's all go out and sign up a new member. By so doing we can all partake in the growth of our fine group.

The Fall Convention of the Michigan State Numismatic Society will be held on November 25, 26, & 27, 1966 at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, Michigan. In conjunction with the M.S.N.S. convention, the Mich-TAMS will hold our semi-annual meeting. I certainly hope we have a large turnout, because we have a couple of items of rather important business to take care of. First of all, we will have the Election of Officers for 1967. Following this, we will discuss a change in the Constitution regarding the election of officers. Your present board feels that the election of officers should be held so that the membership at large will decide the outcome, rather than just the members attending the meeting. Also at this first anniversary meeting, our Charter Membership will be closed.

Our meeting has been scheduled for Saturday afternoon, November 26th, at 2:00.

Our Society's second award for the most outstanding exonuma exhibit will be awarded. The first award

was won by Max Dean for his exhibit of Columbia at the Grand Rapids Convention last April. This award will be given for the best exonuma exhibit regardless if the exhibitor is a member of M.T.M.S. or not, so come on all members--work on those exhibits! Lets keep the award in our own ranks.

Arrangements have been made for our group to have the use of a hospitality room in the hotel for the length of the convention, and we will be able to get together with the other members to relax, and talk about our hobby.

It has been a real pleasure serving all of the members during this past year as your President. I have learned a great deal, and I have met many wonderful people. I am looking forward to the Fall meeting in Detroit, so I can personally meet with all of you again.

Robert K. Lusch, President

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## 1967 DUES RENEWALS

Our 1967 Dues are Due on January 1, 1967. In order to maintain the low membership fee of \$1.00 per year, it is necessary to notify you in this manner.

With this issue of the "Junk Box" you will find a self addressed envelope for your convenience in remitting your 1967 dues. Due to the expense involved, we will not be able to mail you a second notice. If you wish to retain your membership, and continue to receive the "Junk Box", kindly return your 1967 dues at once. Your 1967 membership card will be mailed with the January issue of the "Junk Box".

HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL IN DETROIT!



DONATIONS RECEIVED

Several items have been received from members, to be used in our next club auction, and for other purposes. The proceeds from this auction is turned over to the club's treasury. We sincerely thank the contributors of these items, for their donations.

The items received to date, are as follows:

Trade Check from Putman's Bar, Capac, Mich.; Good for 5¢ in Mdse. Donated by Harold Chaney, Flint, Mich.

Transportation Token. Donated by Grant Schmalgemeier, Chicago, Illinois.

Indiana Sesquicentennial Medal-1966 in gold ring with key chain holder. (Donated by Ray Ingalls, Indianapolis, Indiana.

300th Anniversary Commemorative Medal from Placentia, Newfoundland-1962. Donated by Lawrence Kelly, Moffett Field, California.

Centennial Medal from Shreveport, La. commemorating the lowering of the last Confederate Flag-1965. Donated by Nick Murray, Jr. Cajun Coins, Box 741, Covington, La. 70433.

Set of 3 gasoline trade checks. Donated by Frank J. Pivarnick, 701 East Ave., Holloway Terr., New Castle, Delaware 19720.

2 Good Luck Advertising Tokens. Donated by O'Hara Coin & Supply Co., Seattle, Washington.

Coin-O-Rama Token, 1965 event. Donated by A. A. Rosato, New Milford, Connecticut.

Also received by the M.T.M.S. are three items for the club's use in a possible future display, and a beginning for a possible future library.

Type VII, Kennedy Medal (described elsewhere in this issue.) Donated by A. A. Rosato, New Milford, Connecticut.

Set of 3 gasoline trade checks. Donated by Frank Pivarnick, New Castle, Delaware.

Book, "Baum's Checklist & Album of O.P.A. Tokens". Donated by J. W. Baum, Wichita, Kansas.

MICH-TAMS MEMBERS TAKE TOP HONORS AT A.N.A.

The top award in the Token category--the B. P. Wright Award, was presented to Arlie Slabaugh, of Chicago, Ill.

Donna Streeter placed third in the Canadian Coins and Currency category, and Albert Bobrofsky placed second in the Miscellaneous and Specialized classification.

Our Vice-President, P. H. (Jim) Frans was awarded the A.N.A. Outstanding Club Representative Award for 1966.

The 1966 Distinguished Service Medal of the Token & Medal Society was awarded to Clifford Mishler.

Many of our M.T.M.S. members attended the A.N.A. convention in Chicago last August, and it was a gratifying experience to meet and talk with our fellow members.

OFFICERS OF THE M.T. & M.S.

President-----Robert K. Lusch  
Vice-President-Robert A. Dewey  
Vice-President-P.H. (Jim) Frans  
Sec'y.-Treas.--H. J. Nordhof  
Bd. Member-----Waldo Hostetler  
Bd. Member-----Herb Goff, Sr.  
Bd. Member-----Norma Killinger  
Editor-----H. J. Nordhof

Mailing Address:  
Michigan Token & Medal Society  
300 West 27th Street  
Holland, Michigan 49423

ADVERTISING RATES

Full Page -----\$5.00  
Half Page -----\$3.00  
Fourth Page-----\$2.00  
Small items, not requiring too much space, etc. No Charge

(Paid advertising will help us to finance our issues, and enable us to have larger and extra issues.)

The next issue will be mailed during the latter part of January, 1967.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THE  
MICHIGAN TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY  
AND THE "JUNK BOX"



## THE M. J. HATFIELD KENNEDY MEDAL

By - Angelo A. Rosato, M.T.M.S. #120

The following article is a resume of my discovery of the M. J. Hatfield medallion J. F. Kennedy medal. The story will relate information that could have gone undetected, and possibly the facts about the medal may never have been known. I am very happy and delighted that this may contribute to the collector's knowledge.

During the early part of this year, I recalled that I had seen a Kennedy medal, (silver and large in size), in one of our quaint New England Connecticut shops. I had seen this medal about a year before. My recollection came about, due to the fact that recently I had decided to be a Kennedian collector. After a couple of months of chasing leads and answering ads, a wonderful thing happened. Mr. Ed Rochette came out with his new book, "Medallic Portraits of John F. Kennedy". This book presents a challenge to a new phase of collecting. At any rate, my memory served me well, because I went back to this small "specialty shoppe", and as luck would have it, and to my very happy surprise, the Kennedy medal was still there--and available. I immediately made the purchase. At this point, I would have gladly paid the shopkeeper almost any price he asked for it. As he blew the dust off and rubbed it on his sleeve, he probably thought that here was a sale long overdue. He asked if seventy-five cents was a fair price for it. I assured him that it was more than fair, as I happily tucked the medal into my pocket. I was delighted that I had added a new specimen to my collection.

Several days later, during one of my spare moments, I made a study of the new and latest acquisition. Immediately I noted something quite interesting--but not unusual. A name appeared along the reverse rim; that of M. J. Hatfield. This, I thought, must be the engraver, designer, or possibly the manufacturer. The question was which, and where had it been made? My thoughts ran quickly back to Rochette's "Medallic Portraits". As I had assumed, it was not listed. Of course I realized that many medals would not be listed. I began to wonder--who and where was this "Hatfield"? Could he possibly be in an area where he might be located? Well, it was worth a try, since I did want to learn more about this medal.

New Milford, Connecticut is a small town, surrounded by many more towns or communities. So to speak, it is a hub to about ten or twelve of these towns, all within a radius of fifteen miles. Where would I begin, and how would I go about it? Lets see, the small shoppe was in Newtown, Connecticut, so why not try there first. I checked with the telephone operator, and asked for the name of M. J. Hatfield. As luck would have it again, she told me that there was a name listed under the name of "Hatfield's Arts and Crafts". This surely must be it--and how lucky on my very first try! She rang the number, but there was no answer. There was no answer to the next three days of trying.

After a day or two had passed, I finally contacted Mr. Hatfield. It was he who had made this medal. We talked at length over the telephone, and he related a most interesting story to me as to the initial popularity of his new medal--and its quick fade out.

In my conversation with Mr. Hatfield, I told him that I was very favorably impressed with the likeness of our late President Kennedy. I asked him if he was an artist, or an engraver. He told me that he was neither, but was a tool and die sinker and was now in semi-retirement. He then related how he had sculptured the model of Kennedy, and advised that a bronze mold had been made. I now had learned for sure the medal was cast molded.



The M. J. Hatfield Kennedy Medal, Cond.

He further related some of the other procedures involved in the production of his medal. At this point I thought there must be thousands of these medals around, and the specimen that I had recently acquired would be quite common. I quickly asked Mr. Hatfield how many had been made. His answer was vague. He was not certain as to the exact amount--probably one dozen, possibly two dozen, or maybe fifty. This seemed like a very small amount to me, and I wondered why all the trouble and fuss for such a few. It would seem that at least hundreds would have been made. Then I realized that Mr. Hatfield did this for his pastime, and he had mentioned that they were made with the intention of being used as paper weights; (the medals weigh one third of a pound each.) It occurred to me that I could let the matter drop here, and I would be the owner of an original medal of a possible mintage of less than fifty. Then on the other hand, if I pursued my interest, more of these medals could be made, and would reach the collector. Before I could decide which, I asked Mr. Hatfield if he would be interested in reviving his medal, and if I could handle the distribution and the details. He half laughed and said, "sure", but he further commented that he doubted if anything fantastic would be derived from this new interest. I could understand his view-point, but he did not realize the medal would be of interest to the collector. I assured him that as a Kennedian Collector myself, my concern was to get this medal produced and available, and give the collector a chance at it. Without this, his model, mold and the rest of it would die where it all began--in a corner of his workshop. With this he agreed, and so with all in accord, it was decided the whole deal would be reconstructed; the medal would be reproduced on a production basis, and later we would decide about the mold and its placement or destruction.

In meeting Mr. Hatfield, he told me that he was in his early seventies. To me he looked much younger. He related stories of some of his past work as a die sinker. He had designed ornamental molds for various industries--such as the ornate handles of caskets, and molds for gadroon edges of silver platter meat trays, etc. My visit with him was most enlightening.

After some of the details had been worked out regarding the medals, I wanted to learn more about the originals. I was told that the first batch were sold from house to house--with very little response. Later, a few were sent to a local bazaar, where one was put on display. During the auction, the medal was bid up to \$5.00, and the rest of them were sold for the same price. Soon after this, the medals had been absorbed in the immediate area by the admirers of Kennedy, and the entire project faded into oblivion. The medals are dated 1964, so this meant that the whole matter had been dormant for two years. I felt pretty good that now I would be responsible for getting this medal revived again.

Another point of interest was brought to my attention, when Mr. Hatfield told me of his copyright procedures. On application for copyright, he had to make a slight change. His first designed medal had only his initials, "M.J.H." on the reverse side, along the lower right rim beneath the stem of the wreath. He was told that he had to introduce his name in whole on the medal. With these instructions, he immediately added the rest of his last name. He made several variety specimens, and later more of the regular issue. I was curious to know about this initial and name factor, and I asked if he had any of the first ones that were made with his three initials. He advised that very few had been made--possibly less than a dozen, as later they all were made with his full name. I was lucky to acquire one of these earlier medals, which was one of those that had been chrome plated. As a matter of fact, it was the only one remaining in his possession.



The M. J. Hatfield Kennedy Medal, Cond.

He also informed me that he later decided not to plate the medals, due to the high costs involved.

At this time, I went over the facts with him several times to be certain that all of the information was correct. It was difficult for him to be specific, as his memory was not that good; so I did the best I could at the moment.

I now had to prepare for the distribution of the newly made medals. I made several insertions of advertisement, hoping I would reach those interested in the medals. Then my concern was to get the proper information to those interested published. I forwarded what I had to one or two numismatic editors. I contacted Mr. Aubrey Mayhew, who then was preparing to go to press with his new book. Meanwhile, Mr. Edward Rochette had contacted me. With all of this, I was quite busy.

Up to now I was aware of only two or three varieties, and after Mr. Hatfield had personally delivered to me the newly made medals, and reviewed the facts again, I assumed that this was it. I asked him especially about "trial pieces", but he said he did not recall anything of that nature, as most of his work samplings went back into the melting pot.

Later, on one of my days off, I made a tour of the area to see if I could acquire additional medals of the earlier issue. I felt that I was now this involved, and so I proceeded to do as much research on the facts, as well as the medals. I was a short distance from the town where Mr. Hatfield lived and had his shop. I decided to make this first visit, as I knew it would be quite interesting, and I again wanted to get the facts as correct as possible. This day turned out better than I ever hoped. I relate as follows:

Mr. Hatfield allowed me to browse about his shop. We talked of various methods in application to his mold making. He showed me many molds he had designed and made. I was fascinated by this man's ability. I then noted a plaque which contained a beautiful likeness of the late President J. F. Kennedy. It was made in copper, and I wanted to know all about it. He was vague, and did not seem too enthused to talk about it, so I let the matter drop, but I assured myself that I would get back to it before I left his shop. The craftsmanship about his shop was superb. I was glad that I had decided to visit him. We talked about the existing mold, and what his intentions were when he decided to stop using it. He advised that he would like to keep it a little longer, in the event he wanted to make a few more Kennedy medals. He did not wish to give up the mold. Mr. Hatfield could not understand the excitement of the collector. This I had to explain, since I had to make it clear to him that "trial specimens" and quantity played an important factor in the collection of anything in numismatics or for the exonumists. I explained that if later the mold was mis-used by the wrong hands, it would devalue the present medals, such as some of the "restrikes" in coins.

Earlier in the visit, Mr. Hatfield had promised me three medals of another nature, so he began looking for them about the shop. He began opening drawers in his workbench, as he said he did not recall just where they were. He looked in his desk drawer, and as he opened it, I saw what I never expected--a trial specimen of the original mold of the Kennedy medal. I froze momentarily, as I could not believe my eyes. The obverse had only the bust of Kennedy, with no lettering surrounding it. The reverse contained only the wreath, with no lettering. He handed it to me, and said, "It's yours." I was dumbfounded, and didn't know what to say. I was thrilled as one can not explain, because I realized the uniqueness of this specimen. After I had com-



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The M. J. Hatfield Kennedy Medal, Cond.

posed myself, I assured him that it would have a rightful place in my collection, and that I would justify this gift by placing his medals within the reach of those interested in the collection of Kennedy material. I promised that I would do all I could to see that he would be properly accredited for the production of the medal, etc. The trial piece was made of white metal, and was sprayed with a copper colored lacquer paint. The specimen is slightly smaller in diameter, and slightly thinner than the latter issue. There was no inscription on the medal. I asked why there was no lettering, and he explained that the lettering is "punched in" with steel lettering punches after the "bronze mold" is cast. Of course, this applies to the dies we know about today; dates and lettering do come later. For me, it was a new chapter in numismatics.

As the days passed, and my research became more intensified, I discovered other varieties. I became a bit alarmed, as I thought there might be all sorts of different varieties, and I would never find them all or gather all the proper information. I knew too, that Mr. Hatfield had no record as to the actual count, but there was one thing that he insisted on, and that was the amounts cast were always in lots of one hundred. With this information, I was able to compile a fairly accurate count. From what Mr. Hatfield had related to me, I was also able to ascertain in my mind the reason for the various varieties, and how they came about. Every time Mr. Hatfield made a change, it was for a specific reason, and he was unaware that each time a change was made, he created a variety, or type.

After casting the first hundred medals, Mr. Hatfield decided that these were to be plated, but he could not decide which he would like better--copper or silver. He plated half the lot chrome, and the second fifty in copper. The copyright symbol and his initials "M.J.H." appeared on the reverses of these--thus Types I and II.

At this time, he applied for copyright, and was informed that in order to get the copyright, his name had to appear in full on the medal. Mr. Hatfield was a little vague at this point, as he said there was a mix-up. He did have a few medals unplated, so he decided to remove the copyright symbol from the medal, and spray them with a copper lacquer finish. This is probably the rarest of all the types. An altered one could easily be detected, as this has other variants to detect it from an original. This has been classified as Type III.

On all of the above types, the famous quotation was misquoted with the words "Will Do", instead of the proper and correct quote of "Can Do." This was brought to the attention of Mr. Hatfield, and before casting the next group, he "feathered" out the wording "Will Do", and repunched the correction with "Can Do". He also added the "Atfield" to the existing initials "M.J.H."; thus his full name appeared on the medal of Type IV.

Type V is the same as Type IV, except they are sprayed in a gold lacquer paint. I feel that there are very few of these, since these probably were made from the few left from the hundred lot Type IV group, which were not chrome plated or painted. All known specimens have the gold lacquer finish.

On the next issue, the copyright symbol was removed from the mold, and all medals were lacquer finished with gold, silver and copper spray. This was decided because of costs. This issue was cast in lots of one hundred, and it is estimated that approximately seven hundred of these were cast. This type seems to be the most common, and was sold to the local people, and absorbed in the southwest portion of Connecticut. All of this production took place within a very short time, and once



## The M. J. Hatfield Kennedy Medal, Cond.

the immediate area was absorbed, the medal faded out. As a matter of fact, I had seen the medal in 1964, but at that time I had no interest in any type of medals. I was strictly a coin collector, and besides, the size of this medal did not interest me. I had purchased one or two Kennedy medals of half dollar size, and these were easier to house, so I passed it up at that time. This type is listed as Type VI.

Type VII is the medal that I have recently promoted, and less than a hundred have been distributed to date. These have a heavier coating, and the medal is much sharper in appearance than the earlier issues. These have been sold and distributed under the name of Angros Enterprises, 44 Bank Street, New Milford, Connecticut. A few remain, and there is no plan pending to recast an additional hundred. Therefore, this may be the last of the M. J. Hatfield Kennedyanna medal. All medals were cast in the so called white metal.

To date I have been able to complete only three sets, which still remain in my possession. It all has been a very exciting challenge. I owe a lot to Mr. Hatfield, who I think is deserving of much credit. I feel that his craftsmanship in his medal has been a wonderful contribution for the collector, and a most wonderful tribute to our late President, John F. Kennedy.

Below is a summary of the seven varieties or types. I have explored every avenue to eliminate the possibility of other varieties, but have come up with no others. There is only one trial piece, which is in my personal collection.

- Type I : Issued in 1964. Approximately 50 were cast. Chrome Plated. Copyright symbol, lower left of reverse. M.J.H. (initials of designer), lower right of reverse. "WILL DO" in quotation, instead of "CAN DO".
- Type II : Issued in 1964. Approximately 50 were cast. Copper Plated. Details on reverse same as on Type I.
- Type III : Issued in 1964. Less than 10 known. Copper lacquer finish. Copyright symbol removed. Initials same as on Type I. "WILL DO" in quotation instead of "CAN DO".
- Type IV : Issued in 1964. Approximately 100 were cast. Chrome plated. Copyright symbol, lower left of reverse. "M.J.HATFIELD", full name of designer, lower right of reverse. "CAN DO" appears in quotation, correcting the misquoted, "Will Do".
- Type V : Issued in 1964. Less than 10 known. Gold lacquer finish are the only ones known. These may be found possibly in silver or copper finishes also. Other details of reverse, same as on Type IV.
- Type VI : Issued in 1964. Approximately 700 were cast. Copper, Silver, and Gold lacquered finish. Copyright symbol has been removed. Other details of reverse (name and quotation) same as on Type V.
- Type VII : Issued in 1966. 100 Cast. The lacquer spray finish in Copper, Silver and Gold is heavier, and the finish is much sharper than those issued in 1964. All medals of 1966 issue, are and have the same features as those of Type VI.

All medals were made from white metal, consisting of lead, antimony, and a very small percentage of tin. Type VII was illustrated on Page 1014 in the August issue of "The Numismatist".

Editors Comment: If any publication wishes to reprint any of the above material, Mr. Rosato would appreciate receiving a copy of issue in which



Gary C. Krug, 502 N. Waipola Ave., La Grange, Park, Ill. 60528

"Do any of the members know anything about an "Alley Slopers" medal? Good for a half-holiday. It is in bronze, and about half-dollar size. I would guess on the surface, it was a satirical or bar-type club, as the reverse has a stamped number on it--possibly the membership number of the holder."

(Editor's Comment--If any of the members know anything about this medal, we would like to hear about it.)

David E. Schulz, 503 E. Howard Street, Winona, Minn. 55987.

"In addition to Post Exchange and Canteen tokens of the Korean War, I also collect State, County or City war service medals. After World War I, literally hundreds of different cities, counties, and many states in the United States struck a medal to be given to those from the particular state, county, or city, who had served in the war. I have collected about seventy-five of these from all over the country. After World War II, a lesser number of states and cities gave these, as they felt that the Federal award system was adequate. For the Korean War, I have discovered only one issue thus far, (by a city). Undoubtedly there were others. Little information is available on these medals, so it is a "hit or miss" proposition locating them. Although I am interested in medals for WW I and II, I am especially interested in obtaining those of the Korean War, inasmuch as I spent some time on the line there with the 1st Marine Division during 1951 and 1952. My collection also includes Centennial and Commemorative medals from Minnesota."

Paul Hoepstine, 207 Columbia St., Schuylkill Haven, Pa. 17972.

"I have collected medals for the past eight or nine years, and have accumulated about 1300 allied items. Originally, I was interested in the Coronation and Jubilee medals of Queen Victoria, but have since branched out. I now have a wider collection including Sunday School medals, Exposition and Award medals, imitation spade guineas by date and variety--all English, French replicas of ancient Greek coins struck in the 1750's, French minted bronze coins struck in the middle 1700's depicting Roman historical events, a few Christopher Lauer miniature tokens, death and marriage medalets of English and European notables, German war commemoratives, and others too numerous to mention."

A. A. Rosato, 44 Bank Street, New Milford, Conn. 06776.

"As for personal interests, I find the following my most enjoyable challenge: (1) Elongated Coins, (2) Modern Medals of Centennial, Anniversary and Commemorative types, and (3) Kennedy Medals. I have found the book, "Coinage Act of 1965" to be most helpful and informative. It contains 418 pages of wonderful information. It is priced at \$1.75, and can be obtained from the Supt. of Documents, U.S. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402."

J. R. Schick, P.O. Box 4977, Jackson, Miss. 39216.

"I feel the Society should caution the beginner, as well as the average collector about buying medals that aren't properly described as to size and metal. A whole heap of fast buck artists are at work in this business, selling junk worth 10¢ for a \$ or more."

Marie Johnson, Box 176, Tecumseh, Mich. 49286.

"There is a rumor circulating that there is not, and was not, a vulcanite or celluloid Muskegon Ferry Line token. While in North Muskegon I checked this out, and found this to be false. There definitely was such an issue."

Darwin L. Townsend, Clearmont, Missouri 64431.

"I collect tokens such as Trade, Merchandise Tokens, Transportation, C/I Store Cards from Iowa and Missouri. I am more interested in material from Missouri and Iowa than the other states."



## FIRST TAMS "PAST PRESIDENT" MEDAL

The Token and Medal Society, Inc. has announced the release of the first of its "Past President's" portrait medals, this one honoring TAMS' third president, Paul Hamm of San Diego, California.

The series of medals, intended to pay honor to the retiring presidents of the 1500-member national organization, was announced recently in Chicago at the annual convention. At present there are four past presidents, and portrait medals for all four are in various stages of completion.

Once the series of four is completed, TAMS expects to release one every two years on the occasion of the retiring from office of each president.

Yet to be released are portrait medals honoring George Fuld, Akron, Ohio, the first president; James J. Curto, Grosse Pointe, Michigan, the second; and Virginia Culver, Thiensville, Wisconsin, the fourth. Current president is William B. Spilman of Waynesboro, Virginia.

Don Dow of Phoenix, Arizona, is the sculptor and Medallie Art Co. of New York City was selected to produce the dies and strike the medals.

Medals are 2" in diameter, and are available in silver and bronze. One each of these, plus a gold-filled striking, have been presented to Ex-President Hamm. The bronze medal is being produced in a rich dark chocolate patina.

The obverse of the medal carries a clothed bust of Hamm, facing half right, and it is flanked by his name. The reverse carries the seal of the Token and Medal Society, Inc., which, on the outer rim, carries the legend, "President / 1963-64".

TAMS Members desiring to order these medals may send \$15 for the silver, or \$6 for the bronze to William B. Spilman, P.O. Box 1122, Waynesboro, Va. 11980. Members may purchase the set of two for \$20, if ordered at the same time.

Non-members may order the medals at \$17.50 for the silver, and \$7.50 for the bronze. Only orders for the Hamm medal are being accepted at this time.

Future news releases will report progress on the other three medals in the series, which are now in production.

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## CHICAGO AREA TOKEN &amp; MEDAL SOCIETY

Many of our Mich-TAMS members would probably be interested in becoming affiliated with the Chicago Area Token & Medal Society (CATAMS), inasmuch as this is a neighboring state. This group is a token and medal organization, operating on a similar basis to ours, concentrating on the study of tokens and other exonumist material from the State of Illinois.

The CATAMS publishes a quarterly for its members called "The Catamount", under the editorship of Frank Lapa. The latest issue-Summer-1966, contained the beginning of a listing of trade checks from the State of Illinois, four maps showing the location of towns issuing tokens, and a geographical directory of the membership of the A.V.A. The Fall-1966 issue will continue the trade check listing. Anyone interested in obtaining the Summer issue of "The Catamount" can do so by contacting the President of this group, Grant Schmalgemeier. (Cost for non-members of CATAMS is \$1.00). Membership is open to anyone interested for \$2.00 per year. Contact Grant Schmalgemeier, 1317 W. Eddy St., Chicago, Ill. 60657, for further details.



Robert M. Brown, Jr., 220 S. 13th St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17104.

"I collect the German War Tokens (Notgeld), and the French Emergency Tokens. I hope there are some collectors in the M.T.M.S. that also collect these tokens."

J. Litchenberg, P.O. Box 285, Claremore, Okla. 74017.

"I have been collecting tokens for less than two years. My main interest is Oklahoma Merchant Trade Checks. Of course in collecting them, I have accumulated fare tokens and miscellaneous medals from other states."

Frederick C. Breathour, 2630 Hillger, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

"I found the book, "Michigan Official Wooden Money" by Frank Holstine and Floyd Hartley to be most helpful. I am a new member, and interested in Parking Tokens. I would be interested in having the information regarding all known parking tokens of Michigan by Mrs. C. B. Allen, Madill, Okla., as was mentioned in the June issue."

Marie E. Rose, 1516 24th Place, Lubbock, Texas 79405.

"I would like to know where to obtain literature, books, pamphlets, etc. on tokens, etc., to present to our South Plains Coin Club. I am sure we all don't realize the potential of this phase of numismatics. I am primarily interested in type coins, old currency (U.S.A. only), war scrip, etc. Bob Lusch got me interested in tokens and medals when we paid him a visit while we were on vacation. We started our collection with the Custer Memorial Medal put out by the Monroe Coin Club. We also purchased Lincoln medals in Springfield, Ill. We also favor oddities, fidos, mint-errors, etc."

Kenneth L. Hallenbeck, Jr., 1141 West Lexington Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46807. "My primary interest is in countermarked coins, though I'm very interested in tokens of Michigan and Indiana. (My home was originally in Ann Arbor, Mich.) I have written articles on counterstamped coins that were published in many of the numismatic publications. Counterstamped coins are my first love--all other items are secondary."

Lawrence J. Kelly, AMSC, VR-8 Periodics Division, N.A.S. Moffett Field, Calif. 94035. "My primary interest is commemorative tokens, from towns, states, etc., usually the type called souvenir half or souvenir dollar. I have about 300 different specimens. Then, Worlds Fair tokens, whether in the H&K book or not. (Particularly need tokens from 1939 Worlds Fair at New York.) I collect So-Called Dollars when they are priced within reach of my budget--(active duty navy personnel, definately budget!) Also of interest to me are any merchant trade tokens, preferably with the origin on them; and especially favor the five or six piece sets. Also of interest are Coal Mine Scrip, Transportation Tokens, Sales Tax Tokens, mavericks, and large medals such as those by Medallie Art. I currently have about 800 different medals and tokens, and am trying for at least 2000 different."

Gerald L. Shepherd, 2517 33rd Ave. S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404.

"My wife and I collect tokens from Wisconsin and Iowa. I have a collection of 116 Civil War Store Cards from 36 towns in Wisconsin, which is probably the seventh largest collection of Wisconsin Store Cards in existence. We have only one Iowa Civil War Store Card (Cedar Rapids). A friend of mine has the Waterloo, but so far I haven't been able to buy it from him. We also have a collection of trade and tavern tokens from each state."

Thomas Becker, 2494 Perry Road, Portage, Indiana 46368.

"In regards to what I collect, let us put it this way---. I collect everything that can be collected--tokens, medals, stamps, store cards, war medals, buttons, medallions, army patches, Indian pottery, arrow heads, coins, and small old antique household items (no large items)."



WANTED- TRADE- FOR SALE

Trade: I have Transportation & Parking Tokens including scarce and common varieties. I want scarce Transportation, Telephone, Military and Store tokens from California, other Western and mid-western states. Also, Brunswick-Balke pieces.  
Norman E. Sherman, 4295 Marina Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105.

For Sale: A.V.A. Disneyland Convention Tokens--the pair for \$2.00, plus stamped envelope; or I will trade for other tokens.  
Norman E. Sherman, 4295 Marina Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105.

Trade: Have 14 British Trade Tokens, 1/2d, 1d, & 1/2-Crown, (Fiber, Metal, and Plastic). Will trade for Canadian coins or tokens.  
Paul Hoepstine, 207 Columbia St., Schuylkill Haven, Pa. 17972.

WANTED: For my personal collection--Transportation Tokens, Parking Tokens, Centennial coins or tokens, German coins by date and mintmark. Will buy or trade! Write:  
Don McKelvey, 2822-19th Ave., Port Huron, Mich. 48060

Wanted: Elongated coins for my collection. Describe and state your price.  
Milton G. Heitman, Marengo, Iowa 52301.

Wanted: Tokens and medals from Colorado. Will buy or trade.  
Edward Telea, 675 Birch St., Denver, Colo. 80220.

Trade: I would like to trade with anyone for Merchant Tokens of Mississippi. Kindly contact:  
L. C. Leggett, P.O. Box 2385, Jackson, Miss. 39205.

Wanted: For my personal collection, I would like to buy or exchange hundreds of different varieties of Coal Mine Scrip tokens. Free Want List sent on request. What do you have available?  
Walter Caldwell, P.O. Box 29, Fayetteville, W. Va. 25840

Trade: Newfoundland Commemorative Token, plus many other duplicate tokens to trade. Correspondence from other members welcomed.  
Lawrence J. Kelly, AMSC, VR-3 Periodics Division, N.A.S. Moffett Field, California 94035.

Sale: Free listing of exonumist items sent on request. Postage paid on orders over \$5.00; Seven Day return privilege.  
O'Hara Coin Co., No. 10 Boston Street, Seattle, Wash. 98109.

Sale: Candlewood Valley Coin Assn. (New Milford, Conn.) Coin-O-Rama medals available. 1965, 1st Annual, 50¢ each, 3 for \$1.00 1966, 2nd Annual, same price.  
A. A. Rosato, 44 Bank Street, New Milford, Conn. 06776.

Wanted: Merchant tokens of the Northwest, and particularly those of the State of Oregon. Will buy or trade, and will send bonus for better tokens.  
C. W. Riggs, 1511 Z Ave., La Grande, Oregon 97850.

Sale: Sale listing of Exonumist material sent on request. All items postpaid, and many are one of a kind.  
Melvin Hays, 6940 Rutherford Ct., Cincinnati, Ohio 45239.

Wanted: Civil War Store Cards of Wisconsin and Iowa. Send price and pencil rubbing if possible. Also want Trade Tokens from both states.  
Gerald Shepherd, 2517 33rd Ave., S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404

For Sale: Copy of latest Auction Listing sent on request, containing many exonumist items.  
George Rinsland, 4015 Kilmer Ave., Allentown, Pa. 18104.



For Sale: "Baum's Checklist & Album of O.P.A. Tokens" book. A few copies still available at \$2.00 per copy.

Limited supply available of albums for the mounting of O.P.A. Tokens--\$2.00 each.

J. W. Baum, 2600 N. Arkansas, Wichita, Kansas 67204.

Wanted: Michigan Wooden Nickels. Also 1948 Vicksburg Frontier Days, and Camp Grayling Canoe Champ-1949 Michigan Commemorative Medals.

Floyd Hartley, 411 N. Walnut St., Fenton, Mich. 48430.

Trade: I have more than 400 different parking tokens, plus 7 old Arizona Indian Trader Tokens, and HK #155 & 465 to trade for Michigan Civil War Store Cards.

A. W. Siebert, 10201 Plymouth Rd., Apt. 15, Detroit, Mich. 48204.

For Sale: The 3rd reprint of TAMS, "Lincoln in Numismatics", by King is now available. \$4.50 postpaid. (50% discount to TAMS members sending their membership numbers). Orders are to be accompanied by check made out to Token & Medal Society, Inc. Send to Mrs. John (Virginia) Culver, P.O. Box 96, Thiensville, Wis. 53092.

Wanted: I am interested in buying or trading for Ohio Civil War, and other Store Cards.

Jayne Stoll, 436 5th St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103.

For Sale: Free price sheet on JFK items and other exonumist material. Kindly send request in order to receive.

M. C. Whitworth, % Whit's Coins, SOC USAOCTS Box 570, Aberdeen P.G., Maryland 21005.

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Your savings by subscribing to this service are bona fide. These medals will be offered at the special price only to members, and only within the specified period of time. We will also send free bonus issues whenever possible.

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Send for our current price list of all types of medals. Stamp gets the list, and a free sample!

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By - P. H. (Jim) Frans, #8

I have in my possession a medal. It is approximately 38 mm. in diameter. On what I believe to be the obverse is a bust of Abraham Lincoln. At the left of the bust is the flag of the United States; on the right is the State flag of Michigan. Underneath this are the dates, 1854-1929. Under these dates, there is the inscription, "Jackson, Michigan - Here Under The Oaks, July 6, 1854 Was Born The Republican Party, Destined in the Throes of Civil Strife to Abolish Slavery, Vindicate Democracy and Perpetuate the Union." On the reverse, at the top, is a bust of Andrew Jackson. Beneath this bust on the left side, are two soldiers, and on the right side is an Indian. Under the first soldier is the name, "Lavery", under the second the name, "Blackman", and under the Indian, "Pe-Wy-Tun". Under this is the inscription, "1829 Jackson 1929 - Centennial Celebration, July 4th."

This medal was struck to commemorate the first one hundred years of the founding of the City of Jackson, Michigan, and it also incorporated the founding of the Republican Party.

I have often heard that there was a dispute over just where the Republican Party was formed. 1966 being a political year with the November election only a few weeks off, I decided to satisfy my curiosity, and began my research.

The Republican Party is sometimes called the party of Abraham Lincoln; the Democratic Party is often called the party of Thomas Jefferson. This description is not complete, nor is it entirely accurate. It does, however, indicate something about the nature, and separate origins of our two major political parties of today. The Democratic Party is older than the Republican Party. It dates back to the beginning of the United States, and the presidency of George Washington, when political parties first arose. During Washington's presidency there were two trends of thought. One group was headed by Thomas Jefferson, and the other by Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton's group was called the Federalist Party, and it was opposed by Jefferson's group, which was called the Republican Party. Jefferson's party stood for the republican ideals of the French Revolution. The Republican Party that we know today, has no connection with this early party by the same name. When Jefferson's party won the elections of 1800, it was called the Democratic Republican Party, or sometimes referred to as just the the Democratic Party. In the early days therefore, the Republican Party as we know it today, did not exist. Instead, the two major parties at that time were called the Democratic Party and the Federalist Party. The Federalist Party soon disappeared.

For many years the Democratic Party was split up into different factions, or groups within the party. Several of these factions joined together, and called themselves the National Republicans. They were successful in electing John Quincy Adams as President. Another group, or faction, called themselves the Whig Party, and they succeeded in electing William Henry Harrison and John Tyler as presidents. With these two exceptions, the Democrats remained in power from the time Andrew Jackson was elected President in 1828, until 1860.

The Democrats were divided sharply between the Southern and Northern factions over the question of slavery. After the Civil War, the policies of the Northern faction were hated so much by the South, that nearly everyone in the South turned Democratic, and hence the expression, "The Solid South". The South has voted Democratic solidly in nearly all elections since.



The Republican Party was born in 1854. There is no dispute as to the year of its organization, although debate still goes on as to the exact birthplace. Both Ripon, Wisconsin and Jackson, Michigan claim the honor.

Franklin Pierce, a Democrat, was in the White House. Since Andrew Jackson's election in 1828, the Democrats and Whigs had alternated in control, and the Free Soil Party had recently become strong enough to put nominees on the national ballot. The Whigs borrowed their party name from England. They organized in 1834, behind the banner of Henry Clay. The Free Soilers formed in 1848, on a platform, which as the party name indicates opposed the extension of slavery into the territories, and into the states formed from them.

The first recorded meeting of Republicans, was held by a number of Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats in the Congregational Church at Ripon, Wisconsin on February 28, 1854. A prominent Whig, by the name of Major Alvan E. Bovay, called the meeting. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted providing that if the Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed, the existing Ripon Party organizations should be abandoned, and a new party--to be called the Republican Party, should be formed. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill provided, "that all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories, and in the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives." This was usually referred to as the principle of popular or "squatter" sovereignty.

When the Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed the Senate, Major Bovay called a second meeting. This one was held on March 20th in the Ripon schoolhouse. By a house-to-house and shop-to-shop canvass, he obtained attendance of fifty-three votes out of not more than one hundred eligible in the town. The meeting voted to dissolve the local Whig and Free Soil organizations, and a committee of five was appointed to form a new party.

Horace Greeley, (who was as well known for his political activities as for his editorials in the "New York Tribune") mentioned the name and the new party in June, 1854.

The spring and summer of 1854 saw many other meetings held under one banner or another, that brought Republican organizations into being in Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and other Northern states.

The most notable meeting--notable because it was a formal convention that adopted a platform, and nominated a full slate ticket, was held "under the oaks" at Jackson, Michigan on July 6, 1854. It was attended by hundreds of leading citizens from all parts of the state. They overflowed the town's largest hall, and adjourned to a grove near the county race track. The convention paid its respects to the Kansas-Nebraska Act and Southern slaveholders in these words:

"Resolved, That.....in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by Slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil will be thus interposed between the free states of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame."

"Resolved, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican government, and against the schemes of an aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive, with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will cooperate and be known as 'Republicans' until the contest be terminated."



Jacob M. Howard was chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and Horace Greeley was credited with choosing the name, Republican.

The Republicans elected their state tickets in Michigan and Wisconsin that fall, and elsewhere great progress was made either under the party name or under "Anti-Nebraska" designations. Eleven United States Senators were elected as Republicans, or afterwards affiliated with the party, and so many Republicans or anti-Nebraskans were sent to the house, that they succeeded in organizing it. Early in February, 1856, they elected Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts as Speaker of the 34th Congress.

Shortly thereafter, the party was organized on a national basis. Delegates from a score or more states, meeting in Pittsburg on February 22 and 23, 1856, appointed a National Executive Committee, and authorized it to call a National Nominating Convention in Philadelphia the following June.

In 1856 the Republicans nominated John C. Fremont for President, but he was defeated by the Democratic candidate, James Buchanan. In the four years that followed, the Republicans grew more powerful, and in 1860 elected Abraham Lincoln as their first president.

Thus the movement begun in 1854 in the Ripon church in Wisconsin, and "under the oaks" in Jackson, Michigan, changed the political face of our nation.

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#### LOW RATES TO THE WEST

Submitted By - Rose Anan, #49

The following advertisement appeared in "Colliers Weekly" during 1900:

The Great Northern Railway will run homeseeker's excursions to all Western points, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1900, and every Tuesday thereafter until Nov. 27, 1900.

Rates from Chicago to all points in Washington, one way \$30.00; round trip \$50.00. From St. Paul or Minneapolis, one way \$25.00; round trip \$40.00. To points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, at equally low rates. Round trip tickets are good for 30 days, and allow stopover of 20 days.

Farmers, Lumbermen, and Investors should take advantage of this great opportunity to investigate the fine climate, fertile soil, and inexhaustable resources of the Great Northern country. The richest undeveloped section of North America!

Further information from all railway ticket agents, or from, F. I. Whitney, Gen'l. Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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#### RELEASE OF NEW TOKEN BOOK

'Tis (almost) the season to be Jolly...and in keeping with this a new booklet has just been released, published by one of our members, Arlie R. Slabaugh. It covers the subject of Christmas Tokens and Medals. The thirty-two page booklet contains a brief introduction, and a listing of 105 tokens and medals (with prices) pertaining to Christmas. Over half of these are illustrated. The catalog developed from a listing of Christmas Tokens and Medals previously published in part in the Dec. '62 and Dec. '65 issues of "Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine". These books would make excellent Christmas gifts for your token collecting friends. Copies can be obtained by contacting Arlie Slabaugh. (Price is \$1.00.)